

greeting that the peace conference meet October 20 in Smyrna.

This is shown in a summary of the note received by the British Foreign Office from Sir Horace Rumbold, British High Commissioner at Constantinople.

In the note, dated October 4, the Ankara Government thanks the Allies for recognizing its rights in Thrace and asks that Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia be invited to the peace conference.

The reply says there is no disagreement in principle with the Allies regarding the freedom of the straits, securing the safety of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmara and the safeguarding of minorities within limits compatible with Turkey's independence and sovereignty and an effective Near Eastern settlement.

The reply said: "The Ankara Government appreciates the desire for a just and durable peace. The allied note touches on two sets of facts, namely, the present military situation and negotiations for a treaty of peace."

"The Mudania meeting will deal with the point of view regarding the military situation, which we communicated in our note of September 29; and its decision will be executed in all respects."

"As to the peace negotiations, we are ready to send representatives and negotiate a treaty between Turkey, Greece and the Allies. As the Allies admit the possibility of meeting elsewhere than in Venice, we suggest that the conference meet in October 20 in Smyrna."

"Besides the four great Powers and Greece only two States are invited to the conference, not because they are belligerents but presumably because they are most interested in certain questions to be settled by the treaty of peace."

Control of Straits Issue.

"The only important question of this kind is the future of the straits. We cannot but express surprise that Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia, who are deeply interested in this, should not have been invited to the conference."

"The allied note of September 29, besides the four Powers of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to meet with Turkey and Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as participants in the proposed peace conference to determine the question of the Near East."

"We thank the Allies for recognizing our rights in Thrace. There is no disagreement in principle regarding the freedom of the straits in order to secure the safety of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmara, and the safeguarding of minorities within the limits compatible with the independence and sovereignty of Turkey, existing conditions of an effective settlement in the Near East."

"We will in due course make known our views regarding our admission into the League of Nations. We are glad to note the renewed assurance regarding the evacuation of Constantinople by allied troops. We are convinced that the Allies appreciate the importance with which we await the realization of the promised evacuation. We are impressed by the appeal with which the allied note calls for the evacuation of the Allies of our loyal and sincere assistance in reestablishing and maintaining peace."

PITIFUL REFUGEES CROWD-MITYLENE
More Than 100,000 Living in Mud Holes and 10,000 Ill.
MITYLENE, Island of Mitylene, Oct. 5 (Associated Press).—Rain, which has continued in a steady downpour during the last forty-eight hours, has caused additional suffering to the refugees here and in Chios. More than 100,000 are living in mud holes, where sickness and pestilence are certain to spread rapidly. The evacuation of refugees to Greece continues at the rate of 15,000 daily, but there still are about 200,000 persons on Mitylene and Chios.

Dr. Mabel Elliott of Michigan, who is directing the work of relief, reports that she needs supplies for 12,000 sick persons, of whom 20 per cent are all on a roof. The American Near East Relief to-day shipped 100 tons of flour and 10,000 loaves of bread to Mitylene, which she needs for the immediate relief of the refugees here. Thirty refugee bakeries have been started by Byron MacDonald of Pennsylvania. All the funds in the hands of the local emergency committee have been exhausted but the American committee has taken up the work and probably will be able to meet the most pressing needs.

This rocky island presents a curious sight. Its population is now fourteen times its normal size. A very house is crowded and the front yard of every cottage is filled with the meager belongings of little groups of refugees. One hospital, three warehouses and four churches have been placed at the disposal of refugees, who also are camped in churchyards, cemeteries and schools. The evacuation is proceeding slowly owing to the shortage of steamers.

TILLMAN CLAIM UNJUST, STINNES'S LAWYERS SAY
Deny German Magnate Has \$5,000,000 Deposited Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 5.
James A. Tillman's claims, amounting to \$2,055,185, against Hugo Stinnes are unfounded, the Stinnes legal office told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day. It was said that Herr Stinnes employed a tallman on a salary and that he had no grounds for further claims. It was denied that Herr Stinnes had \$5,000,000 deposited in New York banks.

Tillman, a lawyer and promoter here, it was reported on Saturday had attached Hugo Stinnes's bank accounts alleged to exist with the Equitable Trust Company, the Nations City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and Hollister & Co. These firms denied having Stinnes money on deposit. Tillman said he had entered into an agreement with Stinnes whereby he was to take over the direction of part of the German magnate's business and aid in the flotation of a \$125,000,000 loan in America.

BARTHOLOMEW BECOMES HEAD OF REPARATIONS BOARD
Succeeded as Minister of Justice by Maurice Colrat.

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet to-day approved the nomination of Louis Bartholome, Minister of Justice, as president of the Reparations Commission and French representative on the commission in place of Louis Dubois. M. Bartholome will be succeeded as Minister of Justice by Maurice Colrat, now Under Secretary of State attached to the Premier.

The Government approved the appointment of M. de Margerie, Ambassador to Belgium, to succeed Charles Laurent as Ambassador to Berlin. Maurice Herbet, chief of the commercial department of the Foreign Office, will become Ambassador to Belgium.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, we'll let it go. The Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

GREEKS WANT U. S. TO KEEP TURK OUT

Deputies Present Appeal to Charge d'Affaires in Athens.

ARMY OF 70,000 ASTIR

Insist Upon Security and Are Determined to Resist.

NIDER NAMED COMMANDER

Many Venizelists Said to Be Joining Colors of Rapidly Recovering Force.

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (Associated Press).—A delegation of Greek Deputies representing districts of Thrace visited Jefferson Caffery, the American Charge d'Affaires, to-day and asked him to transmit a request to Washington that the American Government use its influence with the allied Governments to revise the proposed Turkish-Greek peace terms and especially to keep the Turks out of Thrace.

If the Turks were permitted to enter Thrace, then the delegation wanted the United States to use its influence to secure measures for protection of the Grecian population by a permanent allied gendarmerie.

The spokesman of the delegation, Deputy Eximiaris, declared that Turkish occupation of Thrace meant a new massacre of half a million Greeks there. The Greeks would gradually try to flee to Greece proper, thus adding to the terrible refugee conditions in Greece, which was unable to feed the refugees already there.

Their understanding was that the United States would take no action of a political nature in the Near East, but they beseeched action from a humanitarian standpoint.

Mr. Caffery replied that he would gladly transmit the petition to Washington, but was without authority to speak for his Government on the subject.

Yielding to the solicitations of the Government, M. Politis has telegraphed from Paris his acceptance of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Nider has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Greek army. The Government hopes further to reinforce the army through the popular call for volunteers issued by the Minister of War yesterday. Greece feels that her readiness to defend Thrace strengthens her rights there and must be taken into account both in arranging the armistice and later at the peace conference.

Consternation was caused here by a Constantinople wireless message, picked up late last night, by a local station, purporting to give the armistice conditions arranged by the Turks and the Allies at the Mudania conference. Government officials declare the Greek delegates have not yet had an opportunity to present their views at Mudania.

It will be exceedingly difficult for those now governing Greece to tell their people that the chief aim of the revolution—the retention of Thrace—cannot be achieved, but the suggestion is made that, if Oriental Thrace must be lost, Greece insists upon some kind of autonomous rule there, and above all an agreement that no Turkish troops shall exercise dominion over the country—in other words, Turkish sovereignty without military control.

ADRIANOPLE, Oct. 5 (Associated Press).—The wave of patriotic fervor which is sweeping over the Greek army in Thrace is the most remarkable development of the last week here. The revolution in Greece and the abdication of King Constantine had an immediate reaction on the audience here, and before this to have lost all fighting spirit.

KEMAL SAYS TURKS' POLICY IS PEACE
Will Resort to War Only 'if Necessary.'

ANGORA, Oct. 5 (Associated Press).—In an address before the National Assembly Mustafa Kemal said it was the desire of the Nationalists to secure the national aims without bloodshed. This peaceful policy was interpreted by Turkey's enemies, he asserted, as an indication of weakness, and the Nationalist army had to attack.

"We have won the highest prestige throughout the world," he continued, "and it is certain that the beneficent effects of peace will soon dawn on our country. At the moment when our troops were ready to pass through the Dardanelles and Constantinople into Thrace to put the enemy up to our national frontiers the allied note reached our Government. We are obliged to liberate the rest of the territory comprised within our national frontier. We will not actually be forced to obtain this by war if the enemy is expelled from Thrace, but if necessary we shall resort to military operations."

BLAIR FRAZER, BROKER, FOUND DEAD IN BED
Local Insurance Man's Demise in Syracuse Investigated.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Blair Frazer, an insurance broker of New York and member of a well known Syracuse family, was found dead in bed this morning in the apartment of Dudley Tenney. Chief of Police Cadin has ordered that an investigation be made because of a rumor that wood alcohol may have been responsible for the death of Mr. Frazer. An inquest also will be conducted by the county coroner.

Mr. Frazer had been visiting in Syracuse for the first time in ten years. Mr. Tenney met him downtown about midnight and invited him to his apartment to spend the night. He slept on a couch in the living room and when Mr. Tenney called him this morning and got no response he found he was dead.

Mr. Frazer formerly was connected with the insurance brokerage firm of Lipman & Company in West Fifty-seventh street and lived at the Great Northern Hotel. In the city directory he is listed as being engaged in the brokerage business at 11 Pine street and as living at 88 West End avenue. He was the nephew of Fred Frazer, one of Syracuse's leading manufacturers, friends here said.

Turks May Move Capital to City in Asia Minor

By G. WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The suggestion is being made by a section of the Nationalists that when they have regained Constantinople the seat of the Turkish Government should be transferred to Eskid Shahr, in Asia Minor. They claim that when Constantinople is deprived of the fortifications of the Dardanelles it will be too much exposed to attack by sea.

Eskid Shahr is 120 miles southeast of Constantinople, at the apex of an isosceles triangle whose base is formed by Bursa and Ismid.

RUSSIA IS REPORTED MOBILIZING FLEET

Radek Declares Black Sea Ports Must Be Defended From the English.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The correspondent in Berlin of the Times telegraphs that he learns the Military Council of the Russian Soviet Government has decided to mobilize Russia's Black Sea naval forces.

He adds that the Soviet naval commander in the Black Sea has issued orders suspending all leaves of absence by officers and men.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—Addressing a congress of railway men Monday Carl Radek said:

"Russia is safe, owing to the Allies' internal disputes—America against Japan and England against France—thereby tying their hands and making it impossible to send a single French or English soldier against Russia. Disarmament among the Allies helped the Russians beat Admiral Kolchak and now it has helped the Turks beat the Greeks. It assures Russia's final victory."

"In order to avoid war with Turkey, England has cunningly invited Kemal to a conference, but Russia will not recognize the decisions of that conference issued by the Minister of War. We employ all means in her power to overthrow such decisions."

"Russia cannot leave the Dardanelles to the English, who may at any time break the Black Sea ports, but must begin to build up her Black Sea fleet. We are not going to sit here guessing whether they will invite us to the conference or not."

'TIGER' WILL LECTURE HERE NEXT MONTH

Spikes Rumor That He Had Canceled Visit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Ex-Premier Clemenceau still insists that he does not intend to cancel his American lecture tour, thereby contradicting persistent rumors in parliamentary circles that he has given up the idea. The New York Herald of Paris administration for confirmation or denial of these reports and received the following laconic dispatch:

"I shall sail November 11. Clemenceau."

PRESIDENT SELECTS COAL INQUIRY BOARD

Intends to Make Names Public To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Associated Press).—President Harding has practically completed the selection of the seven members of the Fact Finding Commission created by Congress to investigate the national coal industry with a view to suggesting means for the betterment of mining operations and the elimination of strikes.

The President has planned to make public the names of the new commission to-morrow and to direct that it proceed as rapidly as possible to a thorough study of both the anthracite and bituminous coal industries and their problems of production, distribution and employment.

As a result serious consideration is said to be given by the selections to Oscar Straus, New York, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; John Hays Hammond, Washington, mining engineer; William B. Wilson of Blossburg, Pa., former Secretary of Labor; Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn., former president of Yale University; William Z. Ripley of Newton Center, Mass., Harvard professor and former Special Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner on the Consolidation of Railroads; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, wartime Fuel Administrator and president of Williams College; John Brown, president of the Indiana Federation of Farm Bureau; T. H. Aldrich, Birmingham, Ala., former member of Congress; James A. Hughes of Huntington, W. Va., former member of Congress, and George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey.

ORCHESTRA STRIKES AT LEHAR OPERETTA
Discontented, Musicians Play Tunes Other Than Score.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vienna, Oct. 5.—No sooner was the landlords' strike settled here than another novel dispute arose to annoy the Viennese who want peace and quiet. Just as the city was about to go to bed Franz Lehar's latest operetta last night the musicians started to play music other than that composed by Lehar, who personally was conducting the performance.

It was explained to the public that this was done to force the management to grant the musicians higher wages, but the audience noisily supported the composer and the play continued. It is believed, however, that a general theater strike is imminent.

THREE WEEKS it takes, from appointment to finished pictures.

PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

276 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

FEARS GULF STREAM CHANGE AS PERILOUS

Prof. Berget Doubts if Restriction at Key West Would Affect Course.

DR. WEHRLE UNAIDED

Even if Current Never Entered Gulf Continent Would Direct It.

ARCTIC EXPLORER'S VIEW

Believes Stream Divertable to Benefit of Both Europe and America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—It is a relief to know there is no intention of narrowing the Florida channel except around the keys; but the problem of its effect upon the Gulf Stream merits the fullest attention, and I shall be glad to cooperate with naval hydrographic officials," Prof. Berget of the Institute of Oceanography told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent this morning. He has not yet received any communication from Capt. Frederick Bassett, chief of the Navy Hydrographic Office in Washington, but he did not hesitate to repeat his original thesis that any serious interference with the Gulf Stream's normal course would result in changes of temperature spelling disaster for Europe.

"Of course, a slight restriction like that at Key West probably would not affect the general direction of the stream," he declared, "though it is likely in a few years to cause oscillations which would have a decided effect upon the temperatures of northern Europe. The whole tendency of any fluctuation would be to direct the currents toward the northern coast of Africa, leaving the northern countries subjected to constantly colder winters."

"If the channel ever is entirely closed, or even greatly restricted, the maximum effect would be such as I indicated a few days ago; namely, the impossibility in Europe of keeping up present vegetation, which would mean famine for the population as well as hardship, with temperatures such as are found on the Russian steppes in the winter time. Such an eventuality probably never will arise, as American naval officials undoubtedly have studied the current movements far more than we have and undoubtedly do not intend to permit filling in the Florida channel beyond limits guaranteeing the safety of the rest of the world."

"But so long as the main channel is left open, there would merely be a greater volume of current flowing in the same general direction, with side oscillations both eastward and westward that would not destroy Europe's economic or social equilibrium."

Dr. Philippe Wehrle, chief meteorological expert of the French Government, however, does not consider that there is the slightest danger, even were the canal closed. "The Panama Canal," he said, "has not changed temperature conditions, notwithstanding frequent suggestions to that effect. Personally I am convinced that if the Gulf Stream is halted between Florida and Cuba it will find a way out."

"As a matter of fact," Dr. Wehrle continued, "the stream itself is not affected by the so-called cooling process of the Gulf of Mexico any more than by the currents of the equator, which follow the northeastern coast of South America. Even if the current never entered the Gulf of Mexico, the natural conformation of the American mainland would tend to direct it as at present. But M. Berget has specialized in oceanography and what he says certainly should be studied carefully."

"If the stream ever does lower its eastern direction, certainly the effects would be much as has been outlined. As a student of weather conditions for years I can readily see that a new variation in the Atlantic depression areas, both east and west, would result. This would remove northern and central Europe from the zone of gentle southerly winds, and throw most of the Continent into what is called the Siberian anticyclonic zone, with cold dry east winds, and the result certainly would be a general reduction of forty degrees Fahrenheit in average temperatures."

"Any naturalist will confirm that this would mean the extinction of much of the present vegetation," he admitted, "but why be frightened by possibilities that are never likely to be transformed into probabilities?"

Even more divergent is the view of a well known French explorer who accompanied Charcot on one of his polar expeditions, but who has requested that his name be not mentioned, as he does not wish to come back into the limelight in the present controversy. He is convinced, after a lifetime of studying ocean currents, that the Gulf Stream could really be diverted—but to the benefit of America, Europe and northern Africa.

"It is my opinion that nothing short of some great world cataclysm, such as the disappearance of a portion either of South America or the African continent, ever could draw the stream's course southward of its present direction," he said. "There is a strange attraction toward the North Pole, the stream being lost in the Arctic seas. If the Florida Canal diverts the stream by itself, probably it will be toward the American coast with one branch on either side of Greenland."

"The effect of this probably would be to make Canada as warm as the central States, and after a few generations the northern African countries would be no warmer than northern France to-day, with vegetation gradually changing to meet new atmospheric conditions."

SCIENTISTS RIDICULE GULF STREAM DIVERSION

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The idea that any engineering work off the coast of Florida could so divert the Gulf Stream as seriously to affect the climate of the British Isles is about as probable as pouring a kettle of hot water into the Atlantic in order to warm the ocean, a meteorological expert of the Air Ministry told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. All authorities whom the correspondent consulted laughed at the suggestion, saying that it was not worthy even of scientific investigation.

Royal Geographical Society officials pointed out that the railway does not even touch the Gulf Stream, and said that even if the stream did pass the islands the effect would be nil, as the key to the key is extremely shallow water, a few fathoms actually in a small counter current. They say that nothing could be more ridiculous than to expect the joining of fifty or seventy millions of tons of water.

J. H. Dines, the Air Ministry expert, suggested that as the stream is strong enough to cross the Atlantic it would be only superfluous force that would be able to change its direction. He added that no amount of work on the Florida keys or elsewhere would have avoided the mastery of a summer that England has just had. He said the trade winds affected the weather of the British Isles more than the Gulf Stream at any rate, and England need not worry about becoming an Iceland.

Gerard Dickson, who entertains unorthodox theories on meteorology, likewise scoffed, and said that any engineering addition man was able to make to the Florida neck could not harness such a tremendous volume of water as the Gulf Stream. He said he had always contended that England was warmed by the waters of the South American coast rather than by the stream itself. He added that the weather had proved the falsity of the French professor's theory, for last year it was warm and balmy, while this year it was generally cold in the summer, yet with some very warm days. He contended that if there had been any serious interference England would feel a constant change, whereas she had been having only the customary changeable weather, comparing favorably with the records of many years.

Most authorities point out that the same sort of nonsense was talked when the Panama Canal was being built, but that the expected diversion of sea currents never materialized. They believe the newspapers have been taken in by freak scientists seeking publicity.

THIRTY MEET DEATH IN FOREST FIRES

Six Canadian Towns Destroyed—5,000 Homeless—Loss Runs to Millions.

WIDE AREA OF FLAMES

Spread in Fan Shape—Montreal, Nearest, Covered by Heavy Smoke Pall.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.—A death toll of more than thirty persons is certain it is reported to-night in the brush and forest fires which are raging over two widely separated areas in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Although the fires which raged six mining towns in the Haliburton district in northeastern Ontario are reported checked, timber land in the St. Maurice Valley, in Quebec, is ablaze to-night, fires spreading south and southeast toward this city and the villages lying north of Montreal in what is described as Canada's worst conflagration.

Peat bogs are ablaze in the Quebec marshes and the chief forester of the Province, who is directing the Government firemen, said to-night that even in the event of a heavy rain it would take days to extinguish the outbreaks.

The vagaries of wind and rain have alternately added to the misery and lessened the dangers of thousands in the Haliburton district.

Hundreds of persons, it was learned here to-night, who fled from Haliburton and the neighboring five towns which were razed in this district were caught between the fires and the marshes of Temagami Lake last night. The wind shifted, acting as a natural backfire, only when the narrow strip along the lake shore was left unburned, and many were overcome by smoke.

Rain Checks Flames.
To-night it is raining. Soft rains which began to fall during the morning have increased to a steady downpour, which has checked temporarily the fires about Haliburton. The rain adds to the misery of the thousands of homeless and greatly impedes all rescue work.

Fifteen bodies have been recovered in Haliburton, reports from Cobalt state. These dispatches are meager, but it is believed that several of them were the victims of a panic which broke out on the Haliburton docks in the rush to board rescue boats.

Other reports from Cobalt state that seventeen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Heaslip and Charlton, two other of the Haliburton district towns which have been razed.

The burned area in the Haliburton district extends from Cobalt, one of the largest towns in northeastern Ontario, which was only saved by a change in the wind's direction to-night, to Englehart to the north, a distance of thirty miles.

Fire Over Two Provinces.
The extent of the area of the blaze in the St. Maurice valley has not been estimated, the fires burning far to the north in

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A LEGEND SAYS:

One day, many centuries ago, a woman was making bread under a tree.

Some leaves fell into the dough, and to remove them she pressed the mixture through a coarse sieve.

Then came the happy inspiration to dry the little ropes of dough in the sun.

The result was—spaghetti—one of the popular side dishes at CHILDS.

Spaghetti with cheese—a delightful addition to a satisfying meal.

CHILD'S

FOR MEN
who know value at first sight—

\$9.00

Black Calfskin or Tan Russia Calfskin

FINEST leather—
all leather—very reasonable in price—and, as always here, very high in quality.

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